

SAIDOV, A.

Hydrography and the regime of mountain streams on the right
bank of the Zeravshan Basin. Vest. LGU 19 no. 12: 103-115 '64
(MIRA 17:8)

KULIZADE, K.N.; SAIDOV, A.A.

Determining the power of the engine drive of a draw works. Izv.
vysh. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.3:23-28 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova.
(Hoisting machinery)

KULTIZADE, K.N.; SAIDOV, A.A.

Investigation of the starting operation of draw works considering the mechanical characteristics of the power engine.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.7:23-29 '63.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni Azizbekova.

SAIDOV, A.A.

Mechanical transient processes in the system of motor-drilling draw
works equipped with an electromagnetic clutch with a powder filler.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 6 no.11:35-40 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

KULIZADE, K.N.; SAIDOV, A.A.; KVOKOV, P.F.

Effect of the basic parameters of a hoisting mechanism on its dynamics.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.6:97-100 '65. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

SAIDOV, A. M.; NIKITIN, Ye. A.

Gel cementing of drilling strings. Neftianik 5 no.6:9-10 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti Dagestanskogo sovnarkhoza (for Saidov).
 2. Nachal'nik proizvodstvenno-tekhnicheskogo upravleniya neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti Dagestanskogo sovnarkhoza (for Nikitin).
- (Daghestan--Oil well cementing)

KOLOGYAZHNYI, Ya.A.; SAIDOV, A.M.

Cumulative axial-action torpedo. Biul. nauch.-tekhn. inform.
VIMS no.2:83 '63. (MIRA 18:2)

SAAKOV, V.S.; SALDOV, A.S.

Some methodological problems of producing highly active xanthophyll preparations. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no.4:5-9 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Botanicheskiy institut im. V.I. Komarova AN SSSR i Samarkandskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

SAIDOV, D. K.

USSR / General and Specialized Zoology. Insects.
Insect and Mite Pests.

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, No 44813

Authors : Saidov, D. K.; Yanson, Ye. I.

Inst : Uzbek Agricultural Institute.

Title : The Problem of the Nature of the Damage Caused
by Aphids to Cotton Leaves.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. tr. Uzb. s.-kh. in-t, 1956, 9, ch. 1,
67-73

Abstract : The anatomical changes in cotton leaves damaged
by the aphids *Doralis frangulae* and *Aphis laburni*
were studied; the plants in the shooting and
budding stages were artificially infested with
aphids. Microscopical studies verified that the
aphids concentrated their piercing alongside
large veins principally along the lower part of

Card 1/2

31

USSR/Technical Crops. Oil Plants. Sugar Plants.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 77740.

Author : ~~Saidov, D.K.~~; Salikhova, G.T.

Inst : AS Uzbek SSR

Title : Influence of Carbonate-Magnesium Salting on the
Intensity of Growth of the Root System of the Cotton
Plant.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN UzSSR, 1956, No 2, 15-19.

Abstract: Field observations on the development of the root system of the cotton variety 108-F on soils salted with carbonate of Mg, conducted in 1954-1955 in the kolkhozes of Ak-Dar'yinsk, Ishty-Khan and Kom-somol' rayons of Samarkand Oblast, showed that in these conditions the root system of the plants is developed weakly both in vertical and horizontal

Card : 1/2

SAIDOV, D.K., otv. red.; MEDOVAR, TS.I., red.; SOROKINA, Z.I., tekhn.
red.

[Materials of the Out-Session Devoted to the Problems of the State and Improvement of Dry Farming in the Uzbek S.S.R.] Materialy Vyezdnoi sessii, posviazhchennoi voprosam sostoiania i uluchsheniia bogarnogo zemledeliia respubliki. Tashkent, Uzbekskaia "kad. sel'khoz. nauk, 1961. 132 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vyvezdnaya sessiya po voprosam sostoyaniya i uluchsheniya bogarnogo zemledeliya v Uzbekistane, 1960. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Uzbekskoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh (for Saidov). (Uzbekistan—Dry farming)

KHUDAYBERDIYEV, R.; SAIDOV, D.K., otv. red.; MOSHCENKO, Z.V.,
red.; YENGALYCHEVA, D., red.

[Fossil trees of the Turgay type] Iskopaemye drevesiny
turgaiskogo tipa. Tashkent, Nauka, 1964. 102 p.
(MIRA 18:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzbekSSR (for Saidov).

SAIDOV, K.Eh.

Curvature of the path of a photographic Meteor. Trudy AN Tadzh.
SSR 20:56-57 '54. (MIRA 13:3)
(Meteors)

SAIDOV, K. Kh.

Variations in bright lines of helium in the spectrum of β Lyrae.
Astron. tsir. no. 158:12-15 Ap '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Odesskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya i Stalinabadskaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Stars, Variable) (Stars--Spectra)

SAIDOV, K. Kh.

SAIDOV, K. Kh.: "Spectrophotometric investigation of the eclipsed variable star Beta-Lira." Odessa State U imeni I. I. Mechnikov. Odessa, 1956.
(DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE PHYSICOMATHEMATICAL
SCIENCE)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No 15, 1956, Moscow

SAIDOV, Kasym-Khasanovich; SOLOV'YEV, A.V., otv. red.; BABADZHANOV, P.B., red.;
DOBROVOL'SKIY, O.V., red.; KATASEV, L.A., red.; BAKHAREV, A.M., red.;
VINOGRADSKAYA, S.N., red.izd-va; FROLOV, P.M., tekhn. red.

[Spectrophotometry of beta Lyrae] Spektrofotometriia beta Liry.
Stalinabad, Izd-vo AN Tadzh. SSR, 1957. 93 p. (Akademiia nauk
Tadzhikskoi SSR. Stalinabad, Trudy, vol. 66).

(MIRA 12:12)

(Stars, Variable) (Spectrophotometry)

SAIDOV, Kasym Khasanovich; SOLOV'YEV, A.V., otv.red.; BABADZHANOV, P.B.,
red.; DOBROVOL'SKIY, O.V., red.; KATASEV, L.A., red.; BAKHAREV,
A.M., red.; VIHOGRADSKAYA, S.N., red.izd-va; FROLOV, P.M., tekhn.
red.

[Spectrophotometry of Beta Lyrae] Spektrofotometriia β Lira.
Stalinabad, Izd-vo AN Tadzhikskoi SSR, 1957. 97p. (Stalinabad.
Astronomicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, vol.66) (MIRA 12:10)
(Spectrophotometry) (Stars, Variable)

SAIDOV, K.Kh.

Investigating eclipsing star systems. Biul. Stal.astron.obser.
no.22/23:29-32 '57. (MIRA 11:7)
(Stars, Variable)

SAIDOV, M.

"The Influence of Slight Admixtures on the Quality of Molten and Solidified Tin." Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 17 Nov 54. (VM, 9 Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

Saidov, M.

Properties of metallic solutions. V. Effects of Zn, Al, Mn, and Bi on the properties of liquid and solid tin. N. L. Pokrovskii and M. Saidov (M. V. Lomonosov Moscow State Univ.), *Zhur.* ~~1963~~ 29, 1001-1019 (1963); G. E. A. 47, 10300g. The surface tension and d. of the fused alloys were measured in a glass app. in which the pressure necessary for the formation of a drop (in vacuum or a gas phase) upon an upper cross-section of a vertical capillary was produced by the wt. of a column of the alloy studied. The Sn for the alloy production was purified by heating in a vacuum to 1000° and the alloy properties were detd. at 250-500° and compared with the data for the pure Sn. Zn and Mn were found to be inactive in the alloy, i.e. they raise its surface tension. Mn was found to inhibit the β -Sn $\rightarrow$ α -Sn transformation. Metallographic study has revealed that inactive atoms (Zn, Al) have no effect on the dispersion structure of the initial cryst., but the active constituents increase the dispersion. W. M. Sternberg

2/ VMP LPH

SAIDOV, M

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Liquids

D-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, No 6428

Author : Fokrovskiy, N.L., Saidov, M.

Title : Instrument for Measuring Surface Tension and Density of Liquid Metals in Vacuum.

Orig Pub : Fiz. metallov i metallovedeniye, 1956, 2, No 3, 546-551

Abstract : A glass instrument was developed for determining the surface tension α and the density ρ of liquid metals in a vacuum. The instrument is suitable for temperatures to 550°. The accuracy in the determination of ρ is 0.2%, that of α is approximately 1%. The value of ρ is determined by measuring the height of a column of the investigated liquid required to balance a known gas pressure (H_2). The value of α is determined from the maximum pressure of the column of the investigated liquid, corresponding to the escape of a drop from a capillary stub. The value of α was measured for refined tin at 250 -- 550°; the effect of impurities contained in commercial tin of "02" grade on α were established. The values of ρ for commercial and refined tin were measured at the same temperatures.

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S/126/60/009/02/018/033

E032/E314

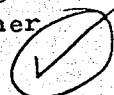
AUTHORS: Semenchenko, V.K. and Saidov, M.

TITLE: The Properties of Ternary Metallic Systems II. On the Simultaneous Effect of Surface-active and Inactive Components on the Microhardness of Tin 17

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 2, pp 270 - 273 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measurements are reported of the microhardness of Sn-Te-Zn and Sn-Te-Al alloys as a function of the concentration of Zn and Te, and Al and Te, respectively. The tin employed had the following composition (spectral analysis): 0.01% Sb, 0.0084% Cu, 0.0005% Pb, 0.0009% Bi, 0.00025% Ag, 0.0197% Fe and 0.0018% Ni. The purity of the aluminium was 99.99% and that of Zn 99.9%. The Te was purified by double distillation. The alloys were prepared in a vacuum of 10^{-5} mm Hg and the microhardness was measured with the aid of the PMT-3 microhardness tester. The results obtained are summarised in Tables 1 and 2. Taken separately, Te, Zn and Al increase the microhardness of tin. However, when they act together

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S/126/60/009/02/018/033

E032/E314

The Properties of Ternary Metallic Systems II. On the Simultaneous Effect of Surface-active and Inactive Components on the Microhardness of Tin

the situation is quite different; in fact, Figures 1 and 2 show that for low concentrations of Al and Zn, Te increases the microhardness but as the concentration of the inactive components is increased further the microhardness remains practically constant. The figure captions are as follows: Figure 1 - dependence of the microhardness of tin and tin-aluminium alloys on the concentration of Te; Figure 2 - the dependence of the microhardness of tin and tin-zinc alloys on the concentration of Te; Figure 3 - dependence of the microhardness of tin and tin-tellurium alloys on the concentration of aluminium; Figure 4 - dependence of the microhardness of tin-tellurium alloys on the concentration of zinc; Figure 5 - dependence of the solubility of aluminium, zinc, cadmium, bismuth, sodium and tellurium in tin on the difference between the generalised moments (generalised moment is defined as the ratio of the ionic

Card 2/3

S/126/60/009/02/018/033

E032/E314

The Properties of Ternary Metallic Systems ^{II}. On the Simultaneous Effect of Surface-active and Inactive Components on the Microhardness of Tin

charge to the ionic radius, cf. Ref 9) of tin and the various other materials indicated; Figure 6 - dependence of the mechanical activity of aluminium, zinc, cadmium, bismuth, sodium and tellurium in tin as a function of the difference in the generalised moments (the mechanical activity is defined as $(\Delta H / \Delta C)_{c \rightarrow 0}$, where H is the hardness and C is the concentration). There are 2 tables, 6 figures and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 23, 1958

Card 3/3



SAIDOV, M. D. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "The limits and possibilities of
large-~~frame~~^{frame} fluorography of the osteoarticular system." Len, 1957. 12 pp
(Min of Health RSFSR. Len Sanitary-Hygiene Med Inst), 200 copies. (KL, 43-57, 91)

SAIDOV, M.D.

Significance of large-frame fluorography in the x-ray diagnosis
of traumatic injuries of the bones. Trudy LSGMI 39:75-81 '58.
(MIRA 12:8)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyeniche-
skogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.kafedroy - prof.B.M.Shtern).
(FRACTURES, diagnosis,
x-ray (Rus))

KOLEDINOV, V.I.; SAIDOV, M.D.

Large-frame fluorography in the diagnosis of traumatic lesions of the bones and joints. Trudy ISGMI 53:68-75 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii s meditsinskoy radiologiyey Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. B.M. Shtern).

(DIAGNOSIS, FLUOROSCOPIC) (BONES—WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

SAIDOV, M.D.

Study of deforming diseases and anomalies of the osteoarticular apparatus of large-frame fluorography. Trudy ISGMI 53:76-87 '59.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii s meditsinskoy radiologiyey Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy - prof. B.M. Shtern).
(BONES--DISEASES) (DIAGNOSIS, FLUOROSCOPIC)

SAIDOV, M.D.

Large-frame fluorography in inflammatory diseases of the bones
and joints. Trudy LSGMI 53:88-102 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kafedra rentgenologii s meditsinskoy radiologiyey Leningrad-
skogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav.
kafedroy - prof. B.M. Shtern).
(BONES--DISEASES) (DIAGNOSIS, FLUOROSCOPIC)

L 13552-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(h)
Pf-4/Peb MJW/JD/HW/EM S/2549/64/000/111/0112/0116

ACCESSION NR: AT4045912

AUTHOR: Zimin, A. I. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Saidov, M. G.
(Engineer)

TITLE: Experimental attachment [to a press] for forging flat parts

SOURCE: Moscow. Vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche. Trudy*, no. 111, 1964. Mashiny i tekhnologiya obrabotki davleniyem (Machinery and technology of metalworking by pressure), 112-116

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft panel, aircraft ribbed panel, panel forging, panel sectional forging, panel forging press, forging press

ABSTRACT: An experimental attachment to a press for the sectional forging of flat parts, such as ribbed aircraft panels, has been designed and built at the Moscow Higher Technical School. The attachment consists of two parts, the upper part, which is fastened to the press ram, carries two plungers and the working punch. The bottom part, a heavy plate, carries a die which can be moved along the plate as the forging progresses. The attachment operates as follows (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure): After the panel blank 2 has been placed

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L 13552-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4045912

on the die 1, the press is activated, and its ram acts through the rubber cushions to press the plungers 3 and 4 against the blank. Under this pressure, the plungers recede compressing the rubber cushions so the punch 5 can contact the blank and compress it to the predetermined thickness until the die cavities are completely filled. Then the upper part of the attachment is withdrawn upwards, the die with the blank is moved a distance "t," and the process is repeated until the whole panel is finished. The attachment has been tested successfully with blanks 8- and 10-mm thick cut from aluminum, D16A aluminum alloy, and magnesium alloy plates. A design for a production-size pilot press operating on the described principle has been completed. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vysshaye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche, Moscow (Higher Technical School)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE, MM

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3130

Card 2/3

L 13552-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4045912

ENCLOSURE: 01

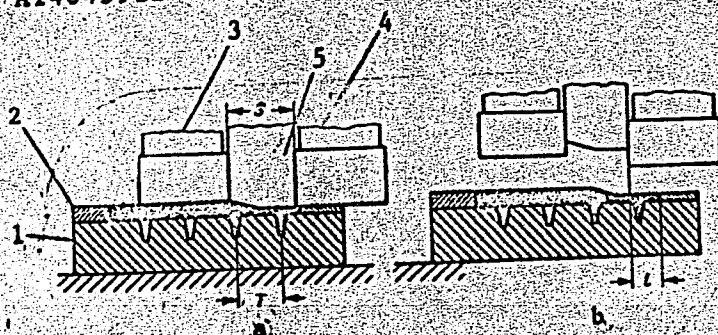


Fig. 1. Operation of the attachment: a - end of the first working stroke; b - beginning of the second working stroke; S - width of the punch; T - panel rib pitch; t - feed.

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SAIDOV, M.G.; ABDURASHITOV, S.A.

Investigating the hydraulic parameters of the valves of piston
direct-action steam pumps operating on viscous fluids. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 8 no.4:73-77 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M.Azizbekova.

ca

The Chubar-Ark roof. M. N. Saidov. *Neft* 4, No. 17, 5(1933).—The geology of the Chubar-Ark oil-producing area is given. A. A. Bichtlinek

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1513337 Col GNY 151

SAIDOV, M. N.

Mesozoic and Cenozoic continental deposits of Dzungaria (principal stratigraphic features). Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol.21 no.10:85-97 O '56.
(MIRA 10:1)

1. Ministerstvo neftyanoy promyshlennosti SSSR Vsesoyuznyy neftyanoy geologo-razvedochnyy institut, Moskva.
(Dungaria--Geology, Stratigraphic)

IL'INA, N.S., kand.geologo-mineralog.nauk; YELINA, L.M.; RYZHOVA, A.A.;
 BUZINOVA, V.M.; DMITRIYEVA, L.Ya.; GIMPELEVICH, E.D.; GALAKTIONOVA,
 N.M.; IL'INSKAYA, V.V.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.S.; KARASEV, M.S.; BAKIROV, A.A.,
 red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKENSHEYN, G.Kh., red.;
 MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.;
 SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; UL'YANOV, A.V., red.
 [deceased]; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.; SHABAYEVA, Ye.V., red.; CHIZHOV,
 A.A., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Coal deposits of the central provinces of the Russian Platform]
 Kamennougol'nye otlozheniia tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy.
 Pod red. N.S.Il'inoi. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i
 gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 209 p. (MIRA 12:3)
 (Russian Platform--Coal geology)

FLEROVA, O.V., kand. geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; BAKIROV, A.A., red.; VESER,
V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKENSHTSEYN, G.Kh., red.; MAKSIMOV,
S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.; SEMIKHATOVA,
S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.;
SHABAYEVA, Ye.A., red.; ZARETSKAYA, A.I., vedushchiy red.; FEDOTOVA,
I.G., tekhn. red.

[Mesozoic and Tertiary deposits of the central provinces of the
Russian Platform] Mezozoiskie i tretichnye otlozheniya tsentral'-
nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy. Pod red. O.V. Flerovoi. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958.
291 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Moscow. Vsesoiuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedoch-
nyy neftyanoy institut.

(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

Saidov, M.N.

FILIPPOVA, Mariya Filippovna, kand.geol.-miner.nauk; ARONOVA, S.M.; AFREMOVA, M.F.; GALAKTIONOVA, N.M.; GASSANOVA, I.G.; GIMPELEVICH, E.D.; KARASEV, M.S.; LYASHENKO, A.I.; MAYZEL', Z.L.; RATEYEV, M.A.; SOKOLOVA, L.I.; SOLOV'YEVA, N.S.; KHANIN, A.A.; SHISHENINA, Ye.P.; SHNEYDER, N.P.; BAKIROV, A.A., red.; VEBER, V.V., red.; DANOV, A.V., red.; DIKEN-SHTEYN, G.Kh., red.; MAKSIMOV, S.P., red.; POZNYSH, M.A., red.; SAIDOV, M.N., red.; SEMIKHATOVA, S.V., red.; TURKEL'TAUB, N.M., red.; UL'YANOV, A.V., red. [deceased]; KHALTURIN, D.S., red.; SHABAYEVA, Ye.A., red.; RAZINA, G.M., vedushchiy red.; GEMNIAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn. red.

[Devonian deposits in the central provinces of the Russian Platform]
Devonskie otlozheniia tsentral'nykh oblastei Russkoi platformy.
Pod red. M.F.Filippovoi. Leningrad, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958. 404 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Russian Platform--Geology, Stratigraphic)

SAIDOV, M.N.

AUTHOR: Uvarov, L.I.

11-58-3-11/14

TITLE: Remarks on an Article by M.N. Saidov "The Meso-Cenozoic Continental Deposits of the Dzhungary Depression (Basic Traits of Stratigraphy)" (Po povodu stat'i M.N. Saidova "Mezokainozoyskiye kontinental'nyye otlozheniya Dzhungarskoy vpadiny (Osnovnyye cherty stratigrafii)")

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1958, # 3, pp 113-114 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a sharp criticism of the article published by M.N. Saidov, in the October 1956 issue of Izvestiya, AN SSSR, Seriya Geologicheskaya. The author of this article accuses Saidov of making statements which do not correspond to the truth.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

SAIDOV, M.N.,; KHOKHLOV, P.S.

Results of research carried out by the All-Union Petroleum Research
Institute for Geological Surveying in 1957. Geol. nefti Supplement
to no. 7:1-21 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

(Petroleum geology)
(Gas, Natural--Geology)

MINSKIY, N.A.; SAIDOV, M.N.

Origin of bituminosity in intrusive rocks. Geol. nefti i gaza 5
no. 5:50-54 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy
neftyanoy institut.

(Gpbi--Bitumen--Geology)

LISICHKIN, Stepan Maksimovich; SAIDOV, M.N., nauchn. red.

[Petroleum industry of the Socialist Federal Republic
of Yugoslavia] Neftianaia promyshlennost' Sotsialisti-
cheskoi Federativnoi Respubliki Iugoslavii. Moskva,
TsNIITEneftegaz, 1963. 42 p. (MIRA 17:9)

ALEKSANDROV, B.A., inzh.; SAIDOV, M.S., inzh.

Sectionalization of rural electrical networks. Mekh.1 elek.
sots.sel'khoz. 17 no.5:39 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Tashkentskaya oblastnaya kontora Glavsel'elektro.
(Electric networks)

S/275/63/000/001/014/035
D469/D308

AUTHOR: Saidov, M. S.

TITLE: Solubility in germanium and silicon and the generalized momentum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektronika i yeye primeneniye, no. 1, 1963, 2, abstract 1B 13 (Dokl. AN UzbSSR, 1962, no. 5, 19-22 (Rus.; summary in Uzb.))

TEXT: Considers the possibility of qualitative explanation of solubility of various substances in Ge and Si, on the basis of the concept of generalized momentum. Shows that with an increase of absolute difference between the generalized momenta of the solvent and of the dissolved substances, the solubility and also the distribution coefficient of substances in Ge and Si decrease. 15 references. /-Abstracter's note: Complete translation./

Card 1/1

L 12823-63

EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD

JD

ACCESSION NR: AT3003019

S/2927/62/000/000/0275/0281

AUTHOR: Saidov, M. S.

TITLE: Impurities in germanium and silicon and the generalized moment [Report at the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices, Tashkent, 2-7 October, 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 275-281

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor generalized moment

ABSTRACT: Both the semiconductor material and the impurities therein are responsible for the existence of a p-n junction. The article tries to develop a qualitative explanation of dissolution and diffusion of various elements in Ge and Si using a concept of "generalized moment" introduced by V. K. Semenchenko (Surface phenomena in metals and alloys, Moscow, 1957). As crystalline Ge and Si include a covalent bond, the interaction between the impurity ions and the quadrivalent solvent ions is considered. Physical parameters of Ge, Si, and impurities are borrowed from published sources. Curves are presented of (a) solubility, (b) distribution factor, (c) activation energy of diffusion, and (d) coefficient of diffusion of various elements in Ge and Si as a function of the difference of generalized moments.

Card 1/2

L 12823-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3003019

A chart presents a comparison between the deep level inserted in the Ge energy spectrum by some elements and the differences of their generalized moments.
Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 019

OTHER: 013

Card 2/2

I-12824-63

EWI(1)/EWG(k)/EWP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3/APGC

Pz-L JD/AT/IJP(C)

ACCESSION NR: AT3003020

S/2927/62/000/000/0281/0282

AUTHOR: Saidov, M. S.; Arifov, A.

TITLE: Effect of impurities on the current-voltage characteristic of silicon ²⁷ photocells [Report at the All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Devices, Tashkent, 2-7 October, 1961]

SOURCE: Elektronno-dy*rochny*ye perekhody* v poluprovodnikakh. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1962, 281-282

TOPIC TAGS: silicon photocell, silicon photocell impurity

ABSTRACT: The fundamental authors' assumption is this: a p-n junction region that has an abnormally high carrier concentration is a linear dislocation with an impurity atmosphere. A prolonged annealing of the semiconductor and introduction of impurities by diffusion must redistribute the impurities according to their energies of interaction with the dislocations. Hence, variations in the reverse current density of a photocell (with an impurity) reveal the impurity-dislocation interactions. The experiments included photocells prepared from a p-Si having a resistivity of 0.6 ohm.cm, a lifetime of minority carriers 2 microsec, and a linear-dislocation

Card 1/2

L 12824-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3003020

density of 10^4 cm^{-2} . Al, Zn, and Cd were used as impurities. The experimental reverse-current-voltage characteristics show that a 9-hour annealing at 1150C results in unequal increases in the reverse currents for various impurities. Orig. art. has: 1 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 15May63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, GE

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

Some properties of binary semiconducting compounds and generalized moment. M. S. Saidov (10 minutes).

Experimental investigation of the energetic structure of zones of semiconducting compounds. V. V. Sobolev (10 minutes).

Investigation of the thermal conductivity of doped gallium arsenide. M. I. Aliev, G. G. Achmedli.

Concerning the thermal conductivity of solid solutions of Sb_2S_3 - Sb_2Se_3 . G. B. Abdulaev, A. A. Bashmaliev.
(Presented by M. I. Aliev--10 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

SAIDOV, M.S.; KALENDAREVA, Zh.A.

Effect of annealing on the density of linear dislocations
in silicon. Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.5:51-53
'63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskij institut AN UzSSR.

L. 65225-65 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EEC(k)-2/I/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) LJP(c) JD/AT
 UR/0058/65/000/004/E070/E070
 ACCESSION NR: AR5014413

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 4E523

AUTHOR: Saidov, M. S.; Abramyan, Yu. A.; Kadyrov, M. A.

TITLE: Effect of the degree of doping on the voltage-current characteristics of silicon tunnel diodes

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN UzSSR, no. 9, 1964, 17-21

TOPIC TAGS: tunnel diode, silicon diode, semiconductor research

TRANSLATION: Doping silicon tunnel diodes in the n -region was experimentally studied to determine the effect of this doping on the voltage-current characteristics of the diodes. As-doped Si was the starting material for making the diodes. An Al + 5% B alloy was used for making the p - n junction. Sn and Sn-Pb were used for making the ohmic contacts. The junction and contacts were fused at 800°C in a vacuum of 10^{-5} mm Hg. The results indicate that $V_{\max}$ is almost independent of the degree of doping in the n -region. $V_{\min}$ increases from 150 to 500 mv when the con-

Card 1/2

L 65225-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5014413

centration of As atoms is increased from $4 \cdot 10^{19}$ to $2 \cdot 10^{20}$ atoms $\cdot$ cm $^{-3}$ ($V_{\max}$ and $V_{\min}$ are voltages which correspond to maximum I_p and minimum I_v tunnel current). The I_p/I_v ratio increases from 1 to 4 with an increase in the doping of the base within these limits. P. Perov.

SUB CODE: EC

ENCL: 00

ill
Card 2/2

SAIDOV, M.S.; ABRAMYAN, Yu.A.; ATAKHODZHAYEV, I.K.

Silicon tunnel diodes. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 8 no.1:
49-52 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR.

SAITOV, B.S.

Study of solubility in multicomponent solid compounds. Izv. AN Uz.
SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat.nauk 8 no.2:88 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN UzSSR.

SAIDOV, M.S.

Investigating solubility and the coefficient of distribution
in multicomponent systems. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 17 no.5:
795-797 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut AN UzSSR.

L 24781-65 EPR/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWP(t) Ps-4 IJP(c) JD/JG
 ACCESSION NR: AP4049610 S/0076/64/038/011/2681/2683

24
 23
 B

AUTHOR: Saidov, M. S.

TITLE: Concerning the solubility in multicomponent solid solutions and compounds

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 38, no. 11, 1964, 2681-2683

TOPIC TAGS: multicomponent solid solution, multicomponent compound, solubility, solid solution, distribution coefficient, Boltzmann theorem, generalized momentum

ABSTRACT: The author derives an expression for the solubility and the distribution coefficient in the multicomponent solutions and compounds. The derivation is based on the Boltzmann theorem and the hypothesis of generalized momentum by V. K. Semenchenko (Surface Phenomena in Metals and Alloys, Moscow 1957). The expression agrees well with the experimentally obtained distribution coefficients for various elements in the binary semi-conducting compounds InSb, AlSb, InAs, and GaAs. "The author is grateful to Prof. V. K. Semenchenko for advice and discussion." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 7 equations

Card 1/2

L 24781-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049610

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR (Physicotechnical
Institute, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 18Oct83

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 55, GC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 62204-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5011676

UR/0166/65/000/002/0072/0074

AUTHORS: Saidov, M. S.; Sultanov, I.; Akhmedzhanov, M. R.

TITLE: Concerning impurities in germanium and silicon

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1965, 72-74

TOPIC TAGS: germanium, silicon, nonequilibrium carrier, annealing effect, impurity solubility, impurity capture cross section

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of a determination of the lifetime of nonequilibrium carriers in silicon of relatively high resistivity, exposed to prolonged high-temperature annealing in the presence of various chemical elements. A connection is established between the cross section for the capture of neutral impurity centers for electrons and the solubility of these impurities in germanium. The results show that after 9 hours of annealing of silicon at 1150C the lifetime is decreased by more than 2 orders of magnitude. The same heat treatment without impurity and in the presence of copper,

Card 1/2

L 62204-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011676

iron, indium, manganese, sodium, potassium, or mercury decreases the lifetime by one order of magnitude, from 2×10^{-6} sec to 0.5, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, and 17 ($\times 10^{-8}$) sec respectively. The values obtained for the cross sections for the capture of neutral impurity centers for electrons in germanium at 300K, for lithium, beryllium, zinc, cadmium, indium phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, oxygen, sulfur, selenium, and tellurium were (in units of 10^{16} cm^2) 0.015, 0.01, 0.03, 0.03, 0.02, 0.03, 0.0015, 0.01, 0.07, $\times 6$, $\times 6$, and $\times 6$ respectively. Original article has: 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskii Institut AN UzSSSR (Physicotechnical Institute AN UzSSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Card

llc
2/2

L 2371-66 EWT(t)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/HW/
 ACCESSION NR: AP5020857 UR/0166/65/000/004/0051/0054

AUTHORS: Saidov, M. S.; Kalendareva, Zh. A.; Shukurov, I.

TITLE: The effect of annealing silicon in phosphorus pairs on the density of linear dislocations

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: dislocation effect, annealing, silicon, phosphorus, photocell, semiconductor

ABSTRACT: Photocells were prepared from silicon, with initial dislocations densities of $2 \cdot 10^3 - 2 \cdot 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2}$, in order to examine the role of linear dislocations. It was impossible to establish any systematic connection between dislocation density and volt-ampere characteristics. Therefore, it was assumed that, in preparing p-n junctions through doping by diffusion annealing, linear dislocations in silicon alter considerably, and a knowledge of linear dislocation density in the initial material is insufficient for evaluating the effect of these dislocations on the characteristics of silicon p-n junctions. Low resistivity Si, used for preparing the photocells, and phosphorous were placed in a quartz test tube connected to a high vacuum device. After evacuation to 10^{-5} mm Hg , the tube was removed and placed

Card 1/3

L 2371-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020857

in a furnace, where it was kept at a temperature above 1150C for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Annealing was sustained for 20-30 minutes, and the tube was then cooled. The dislocations were studied by etching. It was found that if the initial dislocation density was $1 \cdot 10^3 - 1 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-2}$, the density after annealing increased, but the annealing effect declined with increase in initial density. When the initial density was $1 \cdot 10^4 - 1 \cdot 10^5 \text{ cm}^{-2}$, the dislocation density declined with annealing, and the amount of decline was greater the larger the initial density. These data show that linear dislocations form and disappear during annealing. At low initial densities, interaction is weak because of the great distance between dislocations, and dislocations consequently form on annealing. When the initial density is high, because of relatively short distances between dislocations, interaction is more intense. For each material, a definite density value may be found at which formation and destruction of dislocations balance. Equilibrium dislocation density is therefore a useful concept. For the specimens tested, at 1150C in the presence of phosphorous in capsules of pure quartz, the equilibrium density of linear dislocations is $1 \cdot 10^4 \text{ cm}^{-2}$. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskij institut, AN UzSSR (Physical and Technical Institute, AN UzSSR)

Card 2/3

L 2371-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020857

SUBMITTED: 11 May 64

NO REF SOV: 002

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 004

SUB CODE:

SS

BVK
Card 3/3

I 00270-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWA(h) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5020858

UR/0166/65/000/004/0055/0058

AUTHORS: Saidov, M. S.⁴⁴; Arifov, A.⁴⁴; Yusupova, M.⁴⁴

TITLE: Excess current of a tunnel diode 25,44

SOURCE: AN UzSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1965, 55-58

TOPIC TAGS: tunnel current, tunnel diode, tunnel effect, impurity center, semiconductor band structure

ABSTRACT: Contrary to tunnel diode theory, at minimum voltage (V_{min}) the current is 6-7 orders of magnitude larger than the diffusion current (I_d). The excess current (I_{ex}) is explained with the help of eight experimental findings. On the basis of the size and temperature dependence, the tunnel current through the deep bands (I_{db}) is the basic factor, and two mechanisms for I_{db} are proposed. If the free levels of the p-region correspond to the impurity level, the captured electron can pass into the p-region (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). The other mechanism may occur if the impurities are present at maximum solubility. In this case the distortion regions of the individual atoms overlap, and the electrons have a free

Card 1/4

L 00270-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020858

movement due to the tunnel effect. With a deep acceptor impurity (when an external field reduces the barrier until E_a corresponds with the Fermi level of the n-region) the electrons in the acceptor level pass into the free level of the conduction zone (see Fig. 2 on the Enclosure). The analytical expression for I_{db} indicates a negative temperature coefficient, which explains the curve bulges at low temperatures. The positive temperature coefficient, under ordinary conditions, indicates other contributing current components due chiefly to ohmic currents and to nonuniformities in the semiconductor, producing local micro-junctions. Tests of n-germanium held at 300C before fusing with a tin-gallium alloy at a controlled heating and cooling speed indicate that, although I_{min} is decreased and I_{max}/I_{min} is improved, the effect is slight and other fabricating improvements must be sought. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 figures, and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tehnicheskii institut, AN UzSSR (Physics-Engineering Institute, AN UzSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Feb64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

L-00270-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5020858

ENCLOSURE: 01

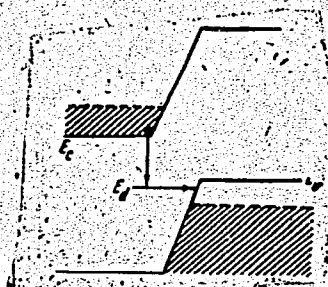


Fig. 1.
Possible mechanism of excess current with the participation
of deep impurity levels

Card 3/4

L 00270-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020858

ENCLOSURE: 02

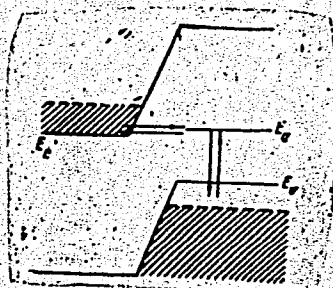


Fig. 2.

Participation of deep acceptor levels in the tunnel current

JW

Card 4/4

L 38176-66 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP6018087

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0377/65/000/005/0029/0031

AUTHOR: Arifov, A. A. (Academician AN UzSSR); Saidov, M. S.

71
B

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, UzSSR (Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN UzSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the volt-ampere characteristics of silicon photocells

25

SOURCE: Geliotekhnika, no. 5, 1965, 29-31

TOPIC TAGS: solar energy conversion, volt ampere characteristic, solid state device, hole conduction, pn junction

ABSTRACT: The forward branch of the volt-ampere characteristics of photocells within the framework of the existing theories of pn conduction is discussed on the basis of an earlier work by the authors on the counter volt-ampere characteristics of silicon photocells heat-treated in the presence of various impurities. The authors consider the influence of various impurities (aluminum, cadmium, etc.) and heat treatment in vacuum or air upon the current passing through the pn junction in the case of forward voltages. The results are based upon the equations developed by A. I. Kapitonov, V. M. Tuchkevich, and V. Ye. Chelnokov (1962). Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20,10/

SUBM DATE: 18Jun65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 001

SAIDOV, M.S.; SULTANOV, I.; AKHMEDZHANOV, M.R.

Impurities in germanium and silicon. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser.
fiz.-mat. nauk 9 no.2:72-74 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN UzSSR.

SAIDOV, M.S.

Solubility in multicomponent solid intermetallic compounds.

Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat. nauk 9 no.6:77-81 '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut AN UzSSR. Submitted April 15, 1965.

AKHAMEDOV, M.S.; VIKRATA, S.M.; SAIDOV, P.

Variation of maximum shearing stress in polyvinyl chloride gels over a period of time and as a result of the addition of plasticizers.

Nauch.trudy TashGU no.257. Khim.nauki no.12:75-77 '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

MUSAYEV, K.Yu.; ERGESHEV, A.; SAIDOVA, R.

Flora of algae of some natural and artificial hot springs in
Central Asia. Uzb. biol. zhur. 7 no.3:5-11 1963. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR i Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy
universitet imeni Lenina.

SAIDOV, S.M.

Modification of proteins in cell nuclei during the growth and development of experimental tumors. Vop.onk.1 no.1:46-52 '55.
(MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zaveduyushchiy--doktor biol.nauk I.B. Zbarskiy) Gosudarstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im.P.A.Gertsena (nauchnyy rukovoditel'--chl.-korr. AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Savitskiy, i.o. direktor--kand.med.nauk V.V.Gorodilova) Moskva, Sivtsev-Vrazhek, per.35, kv.3, tel. G 1-36-28

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
cell nuclei proteins in)
(PROTEINS, metabolism,
cell nuclei, in exper.cancer)
(CELL NUCLEI,
proteins, in exper. cancer)

SAITOV, S. M. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Changes in the albumen of the cellular nucleus in the process of development, growth, and regression of experimental tumors" Mos, 1957. 12 pp 20 cm. (First Hos Order of Lenin Med Institute in I. M. Sechenov), 200 copies
(ST, 20-57. 86)

62

SAIDOV, S.M.

CHERNOV, V.A. (Moskva, G-131, Frunzenskaya nab., d.86/108, kv. 172);
SAIDOV, S.M. (Moskva, 2-y Botkinskiy proezd, d.3, kv. 204);
 ZBARSKIY, I.B. (Moskva, I-51, TSvetnoy bul'v. d.32, kv.36)

Protein changes in cell nuclei during growth and regression of
 transplanted rat sarcoma "45" under the influence of triethylene-
 phosphoramide [with summary in English]. Vop.onk. 3 no.3:283-288 '57.
 (MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - prof. I.B.Zbarskiy) Gosu-
 darstvennogo onkologicheskogo instituta im. P.A.Gertsena (dir. -
 prof. A.N.Novikov, nauchn. rukovod. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
 prof. A.I.Savitskiy) i laboratorii eksperimental'noy khimioterapii
 opukholey (zav. - kand.biol.nauk V.A.Chernov) otdela khimioterapii
 (zav. - prof. G.N.Pershin) Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
 khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo instituta im. S.Otdzhonikidze (dir. -
 prof. M.V.Rubtsov)

(CYTOTOXIC DRUGS, eff.

triethylene phosphoramide, protein changes in cell nuclei
 during growth & regression induced in transplanted rat
 sarcoma 45 (Rus))

(PROTEINS, metab.

changes in cell nuclei during growth & regression induced
 by triethylene phosphoramide in transplanted rat sarcoma
 45 (Rus))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol.11/9 Pathology Sep 58

2165. DISTRIBUTION OF NUCLEIC ACIDS IN CELLULAR NUCLEI OF NORMAL LIVER AND TRANSPLANTED HEPATOMA IN MICE (Russian text) - SaYdov S. M. State P.A. Guertzen Oncol. Inst., Moscow - BYULL. EKS-PER. BIOL. I MED. 1958, 45/1 (45-47) Tables 1

In normal mouse liver DNA constitutes 10 - 14% of the dry substance of cellular nuclei, in hepatoma 3 - 4%. In both cases 90 - 98% of the DNA is found in the nucleoproteid fraction - RNA constitutes 0.4 - 1.4% of the dry matter both in normal liver and in hepatoma. Thus, the RNA:DNA ratio in hepatoma is increased. RNA of nuclei can be demonstrated in the nucleoproteid fraction and in acid protein. Its amount depends to a great extent on the admixture of cytoplasm. In the residual protein no nucleic acids were found.

(V, 16)

KATSENOVICH, A.L., prof.; MADZHIDOV, V.M., dotsent; KADYROV, V.K., assistant;
SHEKHTEL', A.I.; BISEROVA, M.G.; Primali uchastiy: KHAVKINA, Ye.B.;
SADYMENKO, I.I.; VASIL'YEVA, T.L.; ATAYEVA, T.I.; MYATISHKINA, Z.I.;
TUTAYEVA, V.F.; SAIDOV, T.I.; YAKUHINA, N.I.; SOKOLCVA, Ye.G.;
LOPATO, E.A.; ABDULLAYEVA, N.A.; YELIOKUL'SON, L.M.; BAGDASAROVA, K.A.;
DENISOVA, A.P.

Some unsolved problems of influenzal infection from the aspect of
the epidemic of influenza in 1957 and 1959. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:
3-8 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

(INFLUENZA)

SAIDOV, Yu. S.

"Helminthofauna of Fish and Fish-Eating Birds in Daghestan." Cand
Biol Sci, All-Union Inst of Helminthology, Helminthological Laboratory,
Acad Sci USSR, Moscow, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

SAIDOV, Yu. S.

14-57-6-12758

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,
p 137 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Saidov, Yu. S.

TITLE: Fish Helminth in Certain Small Lakes of Dagestan
(Gel'mintofauna ryb nekotorykh malykh vodoyemov
Dagestana)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta zhivotnovodstva. Dagestansk. fil. AN SSSR,
1956, Vol 3, pp 84-85

ABSTRACT: Two kinds of fish, carp and mullet, are found in the reser-
voir of Buynaksk. When they were studied for helminth, it was
discovered that mullet were not infested at all, while
two of the 22 dissected carp were found to be infested
(one with Ligula intestinalis and one with Diplostomum
spathaceum larvae). Only one breed of fish inhabits
Eyzeman Osero (Lake). This is a local lake trout
variety. Out of 30 dissected fish, 15 were infested

Card 1/2

14-57-6-12758

Fish Helminth in Certain Small Lakes (Cont.)

with Proteocephalus neglectus. Similarity and paucity of invertebrates capable of acting as intermediate carriers, identical fish types, small number of piscophagous birds, and certain physical and chemical properties of the water explain why these small isolated lakes contain so few parasites.

I. Ya.

Card 2/2

SPINOV, Yu. S.

Helminthofauna of Dagestan Sturgeons.

Ref Zhur. Biol., No 5, 1956, 19593

Author: SPINOV, Yu. S.

Title: Helminthofauna of Dagestan Sturgeons.

Orig. Pub.: Tr. In-ta zhivotnovodstva, Dagest. fil. AN SSSR, 1956, 4, 214-222

Abstract: In dissecting 60 sturgeons *Acipenser guldeustadti* in 1951 on the Dagestan coast of the Caspian Sea and 25 sevryuga *A. stellatus*, 14 species of helminths were found representing all classes. *Contracaecum bidentatum*, *Cucullanus sphaerocephalus caspius*, *Cyclozonoacipenserina*, *Eustrongylides* sp., *Perrocaecum* sp. were found in sturgeon *A. guldeustadti* but not in sevryuga *A. stellatus*; *Amphiline foliacea*, *Shryabinopsolus acipenseris*, *Eubothrium acipenserinum*, *Anisakis schupkovi* and *Leptorhynchoides plagiccephalus* were found in both hosts. Helminthofauna in

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

SAIDOV, Yu.S.

Daghestan Veterinary Research Station. Trudy VIEV 23:371 '59.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Daghestan--Veterinary research)

SAIDOV, Yu.S., kand.biolog.nauk

Daghestan trout. Priroda 52 no.4:97-100 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR, Makhachkala.
(Daghestan--Trout)

SAIDOVA, A. *ya*

Saidova, A. "On the problem of the method of treating hy-menolepiasis in children," Trudy Azerbaydzh. nauch.-issled. in-ta okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva i pediater. kafedr Azerbaydzh. med. in-ta, Baku, 1949, p. 148-54, (Resume in Azerbaijani).

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

SAIDOVA, A. Ya.

Saidova, A. Ya. "Sulfidine treatment of bacillar dysentery in children," Trudy Azerbaydzh. nauch.-issled. in-ta okhrany materinstva i mladenchestva i pediater. kafedr Azerbaydzh. med. in-ta, Baku, 1949, p. 232-35, (In Russian and Azerbaijani).

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

SIDOROVA, N.G.; SAIDOVA, F.M.

Cycloalkylation of aromatic compounds. Part 17: Cyclohexylation
of phenanthrene and anthracene. Zhur.ob.khim. 31 no.6:2014-2017
Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Phenanthrene) (Anthracene) (Cycloalkylation)

SIDOROVA, N.G.; SAIDOVA, F.M.

Cycloalkylation of aromatic compounds. Part 24: Cyclohexylation
of acenaphthene. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.7:2213-2217 J1 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni V.I.Lenina.
(Acenaphthene) (Cyclohexanol)

SIDOROVA, N.G.; SAIDOVA, F.M.

Cycloalkylation of aromatic hydrocarbons. Part 25: Cyclopentylation of acenaphthene. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:38-40 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lenina.

SAIDOVA, F.M.; SIDOROVA, N.G.

Cycloalkylation of aromatic compounds. Part 26; Cyclohexylation
and cyclopentylation of fluorene. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:
1601-1604, My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.

AUTHOR: Saidova, Kh. M.

20-114-6-46/54

TITLE: The Quantitative Distribution of Foraminiferae in the Okhotsk Sea (Kolichestvennoye raspredeleniye foraminifer v Okhotskom more).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR 1957, Vol. 114, Nr 6, pp. 1302-1305 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author studied about 300 sediment-samples which were taken from this ocean by the ship "Vityaz'" in the years 1949 - 1952. The calcareous ground-foraminiferae were found in all samples of the upper layer of the ground. Their maximum quantities (300 to 1000 individuals per 50 g sediment) were found in the Northern part of the ocean: on the wide continental shelf and in the Southern part: at the central underwater elevations as well as on the slopes of Kamchatka, Sakhalin and the Kuril'skaya (Kurile) islands. The smallest amount was found in the depressions and in individual sections of the continental slope of South-Kamchatka. On the Northern continental shelf the largest amount was formed by cold-loving arctic-boreal, thick-shelled species. These species occur in the South only in the deeper horizons of the ground-sediment (reference 4). The quantitative maximum of calcareous ground-foraminiferae at the underwater elevations

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The Quantitative Distribution of Foraminiferae in the
Okhotsk Sea.

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masses of water. The species of the Southern maximum which mainly live on soft ground-clayey mud of diatoms - occur in not small amounts on coarser aleurolite-ground and the Northern species are not particular either. Agglutinated foraminiferae were found in all samples together with the calcareous species living on the ground. No regions were discovered where the former occur exclusively. Among them 2 groups are prominent: a) the sand-foraminiferae (98%) with larger sand-grains, bound by iron-containing cement, which form their shells, and b) only 2 species whose shell consists of fine sand-grains bound by calcareous cement. The sand-foraminiferae, represented by arctic-boreal species, occur in great numbers in the Western part of the Northern shelf, in the Shelekhov-bay and at the Southern point of Kamachatka (figure 2) in a depth of from 50 to 250 m. Farther South they descend to 1500-2000 m. Otherwise they were only sporadically found and were absent in places with low content iron. The lime-cemented foraminiferae occur in larger amounts in various depth of the Northern and Eastern part of the ocean where the Fe-content in the ground amounts to less than 2,5% and the CaCO_3 -content up to 2% and more. The plankton-foraminiferae are represented by one species

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SAIDOVA, Kh.M.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik.

Significance of benthonic foraminifera for the stratigraphy of Quaternary marine deposits. Dokl.AN SSSR 93 no.1:143-146 N '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Pavlovskiy).
(Okhotsk, Sea of--Foraminifera, Fossil) (Foraminifera, Fossil--Okhotsk,
Sea of) (Bering Sea--Foraminifera, Fossil) (Foraminifera, Fossil--
Bering Sea)

GORBUNOVA, L.I.; SAIDOVA, Kh.M.

Lithology and microfauna of the Lower Cretaceous deposits of
central and northern Dagestan. Dokl. AN SSSR 94 no.6:1163-1165
F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

(Dagestan--Paleontology) (Paleontology--Dagestan)

SAIDOVA, KH. M.

SAIDOVA, KH. M. -- "The Distribution of Foraminifera in the Sediments of the Sea of Okhotsk." Acad.Sci USSR. Inst of Oceanology. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 4, Moscow, 1956

SAIDOVA, Kh. M.

"The Ecology of Foraminifera of the Sea of Okhotsk and Some Questions of Their Instability"

A paper presented on 13 May, The Activity of the Moscow Society of Naturalists, Byulleten' Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody Vol LX

No 6, Moscow, Nov-Dec 1955, pp 80-90, Geology Section
Source: U-9235, 29 Nov 1956

SAIDOVA, Kh.M.

Method for separating Foraminifera from bottom deposits.
Trudy Inst.ocean. 19:294-296 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Bottom deposits)
(Foraminifera)

Saidova, Kh. M.

20-6-44/48

AUTHOR: Saidova, Kh. M.

TITLE: On the Distribution of Foraminifera in the Deposits of the Okhotsk Sea (O raspredelenii foraminifer v tolshche osadkov Okhotskogo morya).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 115, Nr. 6, pp. 1213-1216 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The study of this problem in the seas wins more and more importance. As foraminifera settle almost everywhere at the bottom of the sea, they are a reliable indicator of the conditions of environment. They may be used for the determination of Quarternary marine sediments. An attempt of this kind is made by the author. As a great majority of the foraminifera found here belongs to recent species, a detailed study of their recent distribution in the above-mentioned region became necessary. It was only the comparison of the recent distribution areals with those in the deposits that permitted a conclusion on the modifications of the conditions in the layers near the bottom of the sea in the course of sedimentation. The analysis of the areals showed that most of the types (60%)

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On the Distribution of Foraminifera in the Deposits of the Okhotsk Sea 20-6-44/48

deposits belong to the Quarternary. The two lower horizons, according to the lithological and the diatom analyses, probably correspond to the Pleistocene. An exact subdivision in certain epochs was not possible according to the foraminifera. To judge from the character of the fauna of foraminifera, the great climatic changes of the Pleistocene had no effect on the conditions near the bottom of the Okhotsk Sea. Normal marine conditions were always present and no brackish places occurred. There are 1 figure and 7 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Oceanology AN USSR (Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: By Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician, March 9, 1957

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

CARD 3/3

AUTHOR: Saydova, Kh.M. SOV-26-58-10-29/51

TITLE: New Data on the Ecology of Foraminifera (Novyye dannyye po ekologii foraminifer)

PERIODICAL: Priroda, 1958, Nr 10, pp 107 - 110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The distribution of the varieties of Foraminifera throughout the Pacific NW is described. The shells of the calcareous variety are made up of 90% crypto-crystalline calcite. The species inhabits the sea to depths of 3-3.5 km, a region of comparatively warm water masses with a temperature of 1.5-3.5° and a salinity of 33.3 - 34.2 per mille. These waters are relatively saturated with calcium carbonate in solution and in these conditions the organism can assimilate from the water the material for its shell. The shells of the sand variety are 90% of sandstone, bound together mainly by iron oxides with the admixture of some fine-grained calcite. The species is found below 3 km, a region of colder water masses with a temperature of 1-1.3° and salinity greater than 34.7 per mille with only small amounts of unsaturated calcium carbonate. The sea-bed deposits in

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New Data on the Ecology of Foraminifera

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these areas are, however, rich in argillaceous ooze containing much heavily oxidized iron. The material for the shells is thus taken from the sea-bed. The organisms do not possess the ability of the calcareous variety to assimilate the lime for their shells from the sea-water and are thus of older origin than the latter. These facts explain the distribution of Foraminifera in the Pacific NW: the abyssal and ultra-abyssal depths are populated by the sand (older) variety - Rhabdamina, Rhizammina, Reophax, Haplofragmoides and Trochammina, while the calcareous (younger species) is found at depths of less than 3-4 km. A brief analysis of the distribution of Foraminifera plankton throughout the various thermal layers of this part of the Pacific Ocean is given. There are: 1 map and 7 references 6 of which are Soviet and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR Moskva (The Institute of Oceanology, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow)

1. Foraminifera--Pacific Ocean

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SAIDOVA, Kh. M.

"The Foraminifera Ecology and Distribution in the North-Western Pacific and the ~~XXXX~~
Stratigraphy of the Sediments."
reports to be ~~submitted~~ ^{submitted} for the International Oceanographic Cong. New York City,
31 Aug - 11 Sep 1959.

(Inst. Oceanology, Moscow)